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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

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FL-136.



JUNE 15, 1954

Working Force Expands 2,900 Despite Stoppages

Montana's industrial working force was 2,900 greater in May than in the previous month, continuing the seasonal increase in employment totals which began in March, according to estimates compiled jointly by the Commission and the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The May estimate is 152,500 employed in industry and commerce of the state, compared with 149,600 in April and 153,700 in May of 1953. This is slightly below the average gain in May over April but it still maintains the seasonal trend.

Falls Short of May, 1953

May is also the second successive month in which industrial employment fell below that of the same month in the previous year, due in part to existence of labor disputes in the state which idled more than 1,500 workers. Now that most of the difficulties are settled a more promising labor picture is expected.

Construction Force Up 1,300

Principal seasonal increases in May employment over that of April are noted in contract construction with 1,300; manufacturing with 600; trade circles with 500; and service industries with 500. The only decline from April was in the mining industries, influenced principally by the annual trek of miners to outside work for the summer and by the stagnation in coal production at this season of the year.

Railroads Below Last May Level

The cyclical changes measured by comparison with year-ago employment reflect drastic curtailment in numbers employed by interstate railroads. This amounted to a decline of 1,700 and proceeds from two principal causes: changing from steam to oil power, and decreased traffic due to halting of munitions conveyance. Manufacturing also suffered a loss of 1,100, distributed about evenly among lumber and timber, primary metals, stone and clay products, and food and kindred processing.

Small Increases Elsewhere

Mining employment made a gain of 300 over the year period, nearly three percent. This is a product of the expansion in mining forces which was in process last summer and fall. Small increases are reflected in wholesale trade, in industrial services, while government employment, which includes federal, state, and local, rose by 1,000 over May of 1953.

Weekly Wage Recedes

Average weekly wages in selected industries show decline in metal mining and metal processing, due to the shift in both industries from a six-day to a five-day week. Average hourly wages declined in the same industries because of the elimination of overtime hours which resulted when shift was made to five-day basis.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN MAY ARE CLOUDED BY WORK STOPPAGES AT TWO KEY PLANTS

Operations in Montana labor markets during May were clouded by existence of labor difficulties which led to idleness of 1,500 or more workers in two separate industrial settings. In other fields the seasonal growth of payrolls followed a normal pattern. Most of the work stoppages have now been composed, lending strength to the expectation of heavier labor demand during the latter part of June and in July. At the end of May there were 2,700 fewer work applicants in the field than in April, but 1,800 more than in May, 1953.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949
February	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336	18,556	13,097
April	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048	11,435	8,268
May	6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312	6,755	4,912
June	5,400*	3,910	2,957	4,240	5,809	4,331
July	4,200*	3,249	2,191	3,260	3,920	3,864
September		2,288	1,388	2,304	2,578	3,523
December		7,932	7,517	6,694	8,329	10,732

*Estimated.

Labor Force Exceeds Expansion

The work-applicant count is derived from records of the state employment service offices and provides a cross-sectional index of the number of jobseekers during the closing week of each month. This count has ranged higher each month in 1954 than for any other recent year except 1950. It reflects a labor supply for which jobs must develop if Montana is to reach a state of relatively full employment during the current year. So far this year the available jobs have not kept pace with available labor.

Main Work Stoppages Settled

Two major work stoppages, one at a smelter plant near Helena and another at the site of construction of an aluminum plant at Columbia Falls, reached settlement during the first half of June. Only a part of the workers idled by these labor disputes are represented in the applicant count, hence resumption of work will probably be only partly reflected in those records during subsequent months.

Job-Placement Near Normal

Demand for new labor during May, as indicated by job-placement records of the employment service, was substantially heavier for farm workers than a year ago but slightly lower in fields of industry and commerce. Industrial placements in May numbered 3,265, about 200, or five percent, below May of 1953, while the farm placement figure showed an increase of nearly 1,400, or 57 percent.

Construction Employment Heavy

Principal factor in resumption of employment during May, in addition to agriculture, was the construction industry. New buildings, residences, dams, pipelines, power facilities, and highways, are now approaching the seasonal peak of demand for new workers. Skilled men for these operations are now nearly all employed, and shortages of special skills may develop later in the season. At Tiber dam the working force is

reported at 425, with further expansion expected by early July. Settlement at the aluminum plant will likely bring that force back to 1,200, with some further expansion later in the summer.

Potential Increases in Demand

Other areas of heavy construction include Billings with several large commercial structures, Bozeman, Great Falls, Missoula and Helena, with similar projects, and a potential at Glasgow and Miles City where air and other installations are expected to require substantial working crews later in the summer.

Highway Employment Near Record

Employment on state highway projects increased 370 during May, widely distributed over the state. A total of 1,908 is reported by state highway authorities, as against 1,535 in April and 1,272 in May of 1953. This approaches the high May figure of 2,081 set in 1952.

Huge Backlog of Road Work

Contractors on the state system employed 1,185 men in May, building 381 miles of roads and sixteen bridges aggregating \$2,000,000 in cost. Maintenance and repair operations on the state highways occupied 723 men during May. In addition there are road contracts awarded but not now in working status for 229 additional miles of road and nearly a quarter of a million dollars worth of bridges and other road facilities on the state system.

Lumbering Slowed by Markets

Lumber and logging industries have been a strong factor in labor markets in the timbered areas of the state during the past two months. Much of this employment is on a seasonal basis, resuming in April and May after a dormant period through winter months. Market demand is slowed down this year as compared with several recent

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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years, hence the employment level may not be as high this summer as last. A further complication looms in the form of labor requests for wage increases, which may lead to work stoppages if not otherwise settled.

Railroad Hiring Curtailed

Railroad employment is slightly curtailed this season, fewer extra gangs are being sent out for track repair and maintenance, and operating crews are at a minimum in many important railway centers. Much of this curtailment results from substitution of oil for coal for motive power and from reduction of freight and personnel traffic following cessation of military activities.

Vacation Adds to Labor Supply

Labor supplies are being augmented this month by work applications from school and college youths seeking vacation employment. To some extent work opportunities for these applicants will be found in summer forest programs, processing of food products, and in harvesting of cherries, berries, grains, and hay.

**Along the Hiring Line—
Field Summary June 1**

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(108 jobseekers; 49 men, 59 women; 18 men and 9 women over 45). Labor demand during May was light, only one major construction project in progress, a high school building. Employment there is 45, will go to 60 at peak. Smelter employment is steady, little turnover, replacements through summer will be mostly with graduates or students on vacation. Employment demand in trade circles is slow. Heavy vacation registration is already beginning.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(913 jobseekers; 674 men, 239 women; 250 men and 90 women over 45). Further layoff of coal miners in the Roundup area maintained the applicant supply at a high level. Railroad maintenance is slow in starting for the season and train crews are down to a minimum. In contrast the construction picture is expanding daily. Another new bank building is contracted, at a million and a half dollars; three other big building projects are in foundation stage, with expansion of working force expected as the structures are begun.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(181 jobseekers; 107 men, 74 women; 5 men and 6 women over 45; 41 applicants under 21). School vacationists already heavily represented in the applicant files, more anticipated in June. Increasing activity in construction, with two new buildings to start in June, will strip the files of skilled applicants. A road project is also to start in June. Tourist travel is reflected in increased employment demand for retail trade and service.

LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

Employment—	May 1954	April 1954	May 1953	May Average 1949-1953
Industrial Employment	152,500	149,000	153,700	151,300
New Job Applicants	2,891	2,676	2,831	2,383
Job Applicants, End of Month	6,191	8,945	4,324	4,808

Insured Unemployment—	June 4 1954	May 7 1954	June 6 1953	Average, 1st June Week 1949-1953
New and Renewal Claims	396	363	255	252
Unemployed Weeks Filed	2,915	4,701	1,678	2,094
Total Unemployment Claims	3,311	5,064	1,933	2,346

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(726 jobseekers; 515 men, 211 women; 209 men and 73 women over 45). No significant changes in labor market for May. Construction is on a low level of activity, leaving a surplus of those skills in the file. Metal mines are hiring on a limited scale; trade employment demand is light. Seasonal decline in labor supply was less marked than usual.

CUT BANK—(56 jobseekers; 38 men, 18 women; 16 men and 8 women over 45). Labor demand in both construction and oil fields is greater than in 1953. Agricultural hiring, on the other hand, is not up to expectations. Summer demand in trade and service will begin about June 15, with the tourist season. Locations for new wells promises continued oil employment through the summer. Building of a new church is to begin this month.

DILLON—(28 jobseekers; 13 men, 15 women). Road job to west of Dillon finished, released 25 men. Minor hires in seasonal mine operations. Employment increasing in trade and service, but not up to 1953. Farm hiring is in a lull during June, after an active May demand for care of livestock and spring planting.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(212 jobseekers; 152 men, 60 women; 33 men and 12 women over 45). Construction program has been slow in getting started but will require available supply. New airbase may start in July, other construction plans are largely contingent upon that project. Items in the construction program include: water and sewer lines, four business buildings, apartment house, painting of Fort Peck installations, telephone and electric lines, and housing. Haying is due to start early, and care of 1,200 acres of beets adds to labor demand.

GLENDALE, Circle, Wibaux—(76 jobseekers; 44 men, 32 women; 14 men and 4 women over 45). No new construction projects started in May, though June will see two housing jobs of 50 units started, also the construction of a Laurel-Glendive pipeline will begin. Oil field employment is static at Glendive, increasing at Circle.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(605 jobseekers; 395 men, 210 women; 130 men and 41 women over 45). Resumption of seasonal activities was delayed by the late spring, including construction, farming, and railway maintenance. About 90 are employed on the airbase expansion, with more to be needed soon. Nearly all experienced construction men are now at work. Smelters are hiring to complete the transition from six or seven day week to five. Railroad track crews are obtained this year from Montana labor, including Indians, with some transients.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(112 jobseekers; 77 men, 35 women; 27 men and 9 women over 45). More construction and sawmill men available than usual at this period, though all woods operations are going now. Local construction program at low ebb, nearly everything completed. Carpenters, woodsmen and construction men to the number of about 40 have left for adjacent timber areas, to the Tiber Dam, and to other Montana and Idaho projects. Employment increasing in trade and service.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(83 jobseekers; 45 men, 38 women; 14 men and 4 women over 45). Railroad demand for extra gangs has been active. No new construction jobs, but those under way are fully staffed. Demand will be slower in July. Supply in near balance with demand, with a surplus of transients. Agricultural demand for labor in May was less than in April, but in excess of that of the year before.

HELENA, Canyon Ferry, White Sulphur Springs, Townsend, Boulder, Garrison—(358 jobseekers; 259 men, 99 women; 89 men and 24 women over 45). Work is resuming in a smelter here after month of idleness due to labor difficulties, 200 affected. The usual May-June pickup in seasonal employment here is lagging, though the construction outlook is improving; high school and state building in progress. Sawmills operating with crews reduced from year ago level, same with the brickyard. All labor demands have been met up to early June.

KALISPELL, Hungry Horse, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,186 job-

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EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.2	149.8	153.7	158.2	160.1	160.4	161.5	159.8	156.7	155.8	154.4
1954	146.9	145.7	146.9	149.6	152.5								

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary June 1

(Continued from page two)

seekers; 985 men, 201 women; 315 men and 58 women over 45). An upswing during May in logging and lumbering employment took up part of the slack caused by idleness of 1,200 men from aluminum plant construction. Settlement of the difficulty is reported at mid-June, after more than two months of delay. Employment in other lines was affected. Increase of at least 1,500 in working force in the area is expected to follow the settlement.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(92 jobseekers; 56 men, 36 women; 14 men and 14 women over 45). Less industrial demand for workers than a year ago, but increased hiring of farm labor. Manufacturing demand is down, construction just getting active with three good jobs starting. Less housing construction than in 1953.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(197 jobseekers; 138 men, 59 women; 10 men and 9 women over 45). Labor supply is quite adequate. Construction program includes road work and building in the park, power line and oil pipeline, city water plant and intake, 18-unit housing project, a railway overpass and a road contract. Farm demands for spring planting were fully met, not much demand in June, until haying begins. Railroad outlook is pessimistic. Forty more laid off in the railway shops and roundhouse, two-week layoff for 335 men in those units in early May, extra gang demand less than in 1953. Shops may be converted to diesel service.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Forsyth, Colstrip, Terry—(152 jobseekers; 110 men, 42 women; 45 men and 15 women over 45). Hiring in non-agricultural work heavier in May than a year ago, despite the lull in railroad hiring and for extra gang work. Surplus of construction skills persists. Delay in starting a projected government enterprise is holding up other plans, all local labor available will be needed if it materializes. Trade and service employment increased during May in anticipation of heavy tourist traffic.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior, Thompson Falls—(683 jobseekers; 487 men, 196 women; 182 men and 69 women over 45). Labor demand during May was sluggish. The lumber industry is slowly resuming its normal summer level. All construction crews are fully manned, with little turnover. An airport project is expected to be launched shortly and preliminaries have been begun for a new high school to be started in 1955.

POLSON, Hot Springs—(214 jobseekers; 167 men, 47 women; 57 men and 14 women over 45). Logging, lumbering, and construction outfits have resumed operations on seasonal pattern, mostly by calling back former employees. Four highway jobs in progress are staffed principally by men brought in by contractors. Construction of plywood plant continues, with likelihood of limited production starting in August.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—(77 jobseekers; 53 men, 24 women; 15 men and 7 women over 45). Labor market is near balance as to demand and supply, though no immediate shortages are expected. About 425 now at work on Tiber dam, will require more in July. Two road jobs are employing 37 men and two more such jobs are to be contracted soon.

SIDNEY—(79 jobseekers; 50 men, 29 women; 15 men and 9 women over 45.) Lack of construction projects in the locality delayed spring employment. A bridge and school job offered slight relief, as contractors brought in much of their help. Spring and summer work at sugar plant slow in developing, with usual crews awaiting call. About 40 school vacation applicants listed.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(53 jobseekers; 36 men, 17 women; 9 men and 1 woman over 45). A decrease in industrial hiring, from May, 1953, is evident. There is less construction in progress, and oil exploration work has nearly ended. Several new residences, two highway oiling jobs, a telephone building and school addition will require all available and qualified help.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	May 1954 (2)	April 1954 (3)	May 1953	April '54 to May '54	May '53 to May '54
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	152,500	149,600	153,700	2,900	—1,200
Manufacturing	17,000	16,400	18,100	600	—1,100
Durable goods	9,900	9,400	10,700	500	— 800
Lumber and timber products	5,400	4,700	5,700	700	— 300
Primary metals	3,400	3,600	3,700	— 200	— 300
Other (4)	1,100	1,100	1,300	00	— 200
Nondurable goods	7,100	7,000	7,400	100	— 300
Food and kindred products	3,300	3,200	3,700	100	— 400
Printing and publishing	1,600	1,500	1,500	100	100
Other (5)	2,200	2,300	2,200	— 100	00
Mining	11,200	11,800	10,900	— 600	300
Metal mining	7,800	8,300	7,600	— 500	200
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	900	900	1,000	00	— 100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,500	2,600	2,300	— 100	200
Contract construction	9,600	8,300	9,500	1,300	100
Contractors, building construction	3,200	2,800	3,600	400	— 400
Contractors, other than building	3,300	2,700	3,100	600	200
Contractors, special trade	3,100	2,800	2,800	300	300
Transportation and utilities	22,100	21,500	23,800	600	—1,700
Interstate railroads	13,000	12,700	14,700	300	—1,700
Transportation except railroads	3,600	3,500	3,600	100	00
Utilities including communication	5,500	5,300	5,500	200	00
Trade	39,200	38,700	39,100	500	100
Wholesale trade	8,700	8,600	8,500	100	200
Retail trade	30,500	30,100	30,600	400	— 100
General merchandise and apparel	5,500	5,600	6,000	— 100	— 500
Food stores	4,300	4,300	4,300	00	00
Eating and drinking establishments	7,800	7,400	7,600	400	200
Automotive and filling stations	5,900	5,800	5,800	100	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	7,000	7,000	6,900	00	100
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,100	5,100	4,900	00	200
Services and miscellaneous	19,300	18,800	19,400	500	— 100
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	3,300	3,200	3,200	100	100
Personal services	2,300	2,200	2,400	100	— 100
Other (6)	13,700	13,400	13,800	300	— 100
Government	29,000	29,000	28,000	00	1,000
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	14,600	14,400	14,700	200	— 100
Selected Industries					
Manufacturing	2,800	2,700	2,800	100	00
Transportation and utilities	2,500	2,500	2,800	00	— 300
Trade	5,900	5,800	5,800	100	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,400	3,400	3,300	00	100

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 518 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 877 such establishments.
- (4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN MAY, 1954, AND MAY, 1953

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Wk. 6-4	
	May 1954		May 1953		May 1954		May 1953		May 1954				May 1953					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1954	1953
Anaconda.....	40	11	75	18	108	16	76	7	55	19	74	19	76	27	103	33	85	46
*Billings.....	298	77	323	40	913	297	358	61	357	888	1,245	228	429	392	821	244	607	228
Bozeman.....	198	53	157	65	181	49	55	21	288	142	430	113	274	123	397	149	63	8
Butte.....	256	33	190	9	726	86	439	45	64	7	71	15	128	6	134	24	418	294
Cut Bank.....	48	11	17	3	56	19	61	21	81	25	106	46	27	32	59	33	25	48
Dillon.....	101	39	68	19	28	7	74	16	31	136	167	72	35	116	151	73	20	9
*Glasgow.....	184	46	163	59	212	47	115	19	192	84	276	120	175	75	250	74	47	2
Glendive.....	79	30	64	24	76	18	41	8	120	91	211	76	163	46	209	70	42	30
*Great Falls...	465	175	247	69	605	215	462	121	556	256	812	342	367	211	578	245	393	239
Hamilton.....	50	9	36	6	112	28	56	15	42	261	303	17	89	300	389	27	60	29
Havre.....	133	46	94	34	83	21	99	29	226	134	360	205	182	111	293	110	23	10
Helena.....	175	46	207	66	358	119	242	62	221	75	296	135	170	72	242	108	213	98
*Kalispell.....	207	55	353	100	1,186	395	1,004	326	129	11	140	57	136	6	142	50	552	353
Lewistown.....	68	14	92	21	92	17	56	7	57	107	164	52	76	77	153	52	76	43
Livingston.....	100	39	83	19	197	57	61	16	124	73	197	101	111	66	177	60	67	30
*Miles City.....	42	12	57	17	152	55	61	14	121	386	507	146	94	212	306	56	91	24
*Missoula.....	123	36	212	68	683	205	404	145	312	533	845	181	466	161	627	209	307	192
*Polson.....	43	9	103	6	214	70	244	41	15	11	26	11	29	3	32	15	132	98
Shelby.....	177	25	34	4	77	13	25	1	150	113	263	78	96	130	226	96	25	9
Sidney.....	51	3	81	19	79	14	59	14	80	334	414	26	116	69	185	39	37	16
Wolf Point.....	53	13	59	13	53	21	66	20	44	98	142	32	74	61	135	43	27	18
Closed Offices.....			116	43			256	67					146	117	263	94		109
TOTALS.....	2,891	782	2,831	722	6,191	1,769	4,324	1,076	3,265	3,784	7,049	2,072	3,459	2,413	5,872	1,904	3,311	1,933

*Office Area Consolidations—Malta with Glasgow; Fort Benton with Great Falls; Libby with Kalispell; Forsyth with Miles City and Billings; Thompson Falls with Missoula and Polson.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May (1) 1954	Apr. (2) 1954	May 1953	May (1) 1954	Apr. (2) 1954	May 1953	May (1) 1954	Apr. (2) 1954	May 1953
All Manufacturing.....	\$77.01	\$77.54	\$78.07	39.2	39.3	40.6	1.97	1.97	1.92
Durable goods.....	76.71	76.20	81.90	39.4	39.4	41.5	1.95	1.93	1.97
Primary metals.....	73.66	73.75	88.23	38.8	38.9	45.5	1.90	1.89	1.94
Nondurable goods.....	77.44	79.64	71.84	38.7	39.3	39.1	2.00	2.03	1.84
Food and kindred products.....	66.25	63.85	58.85	40.4	39.5	39.5	1.64	1.62	1.49
All Mining.....	81.11	80.81	89.21	37.8	37.6	40.2	2.15	2.15	2.22
Metal mining.....	77.33	77.34	91.33	36.9	36.9	42.4	2.10	2.10	2.15
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.).....	75.28	75.12	71.61						
Transportation (except railrds.).....	90.12	89.58	86.06						
Utilities and communication.....	68.09	68.15	64.67	39.6	39.6	38.6	1.72	1.72	1.68

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

President
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

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